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ABSTRAK

Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bahagian permintaan dan penawaran bagi ekonomi Negara Thailand, untuk mengkaji pendapatan dan agihan pendapatan, dan untuk membuat unjuran terhadap sektor bukan pertanian. Bahagian permintaan terdiri dari sektor swasta, sektor kerajaan, sektor antarabangsa, dan sektor kewangan. Bahagian penawaran pula adalah terdiri dari pasaran barangan, dan populasi serta pekerjaan. Model yang digunakan adalah dirangka untuk mengambil kira ciri-ciri struktur ekonomi dalam bentuk model makro-ekonometriks yang melibatkan sistem persamaan serentak.

Kajian ini menggunakan data siri-masa untuk tempoh 1963 hingga 2003. Data yang digunakan adalah diambil dari pelbagai jabatan dan agensi. Kaedah kuasa dua terkecil (OLS) adalah digunakan dalam membuat penganggaran. Kemudian, anggaran ini diuji bagi melihat masalah yang berkaitan dengan autokorelasi, heteroskedastisiti, dan kepegungan. Secara umumnya, adalah didapati penggaran model adalah memuaskan dari segi kaedah ekonometriks dan teori ekonomi.

Model yang teranggar itu kemudiannya digunakan untuk tujuan simulasi dimana 31 pemboleh ubah eksogen ditingkatkan sebanyak lima peratus setahun bagi tahun 2004 hingga 2008. Keputusan simulasi ini menunjukkan pertumbuhan bagi 17 sub-sektor meningkat pada kadar purata pertumbuhannya. Namun begitu, terdapat juga sub-sektor, seperti tekstil, menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang negatif.

Oleh itu, pengarang mengsyorkan agar kerajaan mengamalkan polisi untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan.

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to analyze the demand and supply sides of the Thai economy, to investigate the income and income distribution, and to forecast the performance of the non-agricultural sector of the economy. The demand side consists of real, government, foreign, and financial sectors. The supply side consists of product market, population and employment. The model is designed to capture the structural characteristics of the economy in which a macro-econometric model is constructed involving a simultaneous system.

This study uses time-series data spanning from 1963 to 2003. The data are retrieved from various government departments and agencies. An ordinary least squares technique (OLS) is used in the estimation of the model. Then, the estimation is tested for autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, and stationary problems. On the overall, we found that the estimation is satisfactory in terms of econometrics procedure.

The estimated model is then used for simulation purpose, in which we increase 31 exogenous variables by five percent per year from 2004 to 200. The results of simulation showed that the growth rates of 17 sub-sectors were increased continuously at an average rate of growth. However, some of the sub-sectors, such as textile, have shown negative growth rates. Hence, the author suggests that the government exercise policy to simulate growth.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AIC	=	Akaike Information Criterion
BOT	=	Bank of Thailand
CES	=	Constant Elasticity of Substitution
DEP	=	The department of Export Promotion
DFT	=	The department of Foreign Trade
DIP	=	The department of Industrial Promotion
DIT	=	The department of International Trade
DOC	=	The Department of Custom
MOF	=	The Ministry of Financial
NESAC	=	The Office of the National Economic and Social Advisory Council
NESDB	=	The Office of the Nation Economic and Social Development Board
OEA	=	The Office of Agriculture Economic
OIE	=	The Office of Industrial Economic

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Kingdom of Thailand is one of the members of Association of the Southeast Asia Nations. The capital city is Bangkok, an Asian city, is situated in the heart of South-East Asia. The country shares a border, to the west with Myanmar, to the east with Laos and Cambodia, and to the south with Malaysia. It borders two bodies of water, the gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea adjacent to the Indian Ocean. The country is located at the centre of the Indo-Chinese peninsular. It is bounded between $5^{\circ} 40'$ and $20^{\circ} 30'$ North latitudes and $90^{\circ} 70'$ and $105^{\circ} 45'$ East longitudes. Thailand has a total land area of 321 million *rais* or about 51.4 million hectares. Thailand is divided into six regions:

1) The North composes of nine provinces is a mountainous area where high mountains and valleys alternate. The region is an agricultural area with temperate fruits such as apples, strawberries, and peaches, are grown during the cooler winter months. The main economic activities are domestic tourists (tourist to the northern region also can look forward to watching elephants); Chiang Mai plays host to a cottage industry with products such as umbrellas, silverware, willowware, woodcarving, and silk.

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those of lasting duration have greater influence than those that are brief. The importance and prestige attributed to the individual or groups from whom the definitions are learned is also crucial. Those who are considered more important will have greater influence. In summary, Sutherland's theory suggests that individuals become law violators when they are in contact with people, groups or events that produce an excess of definitions favourable toward criminality and are isolated from counteracting forces that could have influenced the individuals not to violate the law.

Neutralisation theory was introduced by Gresham Sykes and David Matza in 1957 (p.230-231). They viewed the process of becoming a criminal as a learning experience in which potential delinquents and criminals mastered techniques that enabled them to counterbalance or neutralize conventional values and to drift back and forth between illegitimate and conventional behaviour. Matza argued that even the most committed criminals and delinquents were not involved in criminality all the time. They also attended schools, family functions and religious services. Their behaviour could be conceived as falling along a continuum between total freedom and total restraint. This process, which Matza called "drift", referred to the movement from one extreme behaviour to another, resulting in behaviour that was sometimes unconventional, free or deviant and at other times constrained and sober. Learning techniques of neutralization enabled a person to temporarily "drift away" from conventional behaviour and get involved in more subterranean values and behaviour, including crime. Sykes and Matza suggested that people developed a distinct set of justifications for their law-violating behaviour. These neutralization techniques enabled them to temporarily drift away from the rules of the normative society and participate in subterranean behaviour. These techniques of neutralization include the following patterns:

- Deny responsibility – Criminal acts resulted from forces beyond their control or were accidents;
- Deny injury – By denying the wrongfulness of an act, for example, stealing is viewed as borrowing;
- Deny victim – Maintains that the victim of crime "had it coming";
- Condemn condemners – An offender views the world as a corrupt place with a dog-eat-dog code. For example, police are on the take and, therefore, unfair for them to condemn the offender;
- Appeal to higher authority – They are caught in a dilemma of being loyal to their own peer group while at the same time attempting to abide by the rules of larger society.

In summary, the theory of neutralization presupposes a condition that allows people to neutralize unconventional norms and values by using such slogans as "I didn't mean to do it", "I didn't really hurt anybody", "They had it coming to them", "Everybody's picking on me" and "I didn't do it for myself". These excuses allow people to drift into criminal modes of behaviour.

In conclusion to this paper, differential association theory and neutralization theory have been identified as very relevant to the study of terrorism, particularly on the issue of group process and mechanisms to eradicate possible guilt or doubts, besides those already listed in the earlier section of this paper. The two criminology theories could throw some light on the process that could lead a person to becoming a terrorist. Moreover, many significant studies have been done to test both theories and these studies could be used to guide studies on terrorism. From findings of these criminology studies, possible social means of preventing terrorism could be identified instead of relying mainly on physical prevention that has dominated counter-terrorist policies in most countries. Moreover, there are doubts shown in some of these studies on the success of physical prevention or "deterrence". Finally, there could also be other criminology theories that are important that have not been identified by this paper. Criminology certainly has an important role in the study and prevention of terrorism.

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